

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 912.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower tide of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered by John May, around the the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 28, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2/3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1900, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1523 1/3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2/3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 5, 1804. ts.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first day of the next May county court, to be held at the town of Russellville, for Logan county, I shall make application to said court for permission to lay off an addition to said town, on the south side thereof, conformably to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

JAMES MORRISON.

February 7th, 1804. 2am

PUBLIC NOTICE. THAT by virtue of an order of the Paris Circuit court, in a suit in chancery depending in the same, wherein Davis and Copes are complainants, and George Shortridge is defendant, appointing us, the subscribers, commissioners to sell all the interest and claim of said Shortridge in and to 1050 acres of Land, mortgaged by said Shortridge to said Davis and Copes, which mortgage has been foreclosed by an interlocutory decree of said court—We shall attend on the premises, lying on Green creek, in the county of Bourbon, entered in the name of John Donaldson, and on the 8th day of March next, shall proceed to sell the said Land to the highest bidder, for ready money.

W. KELLY,

H. BRENT,

THOS. HUGHES.

Feb. 5, 1803.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington. 12m.

600 Dollars for 5!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME

OF

A LOTTERY.

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

FIRST CLASS.

SCHEME.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600 last drawn ticket,	600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200
277 Prizes.		Dollars 4000
523 Blanks.		
800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000		

THE landable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid. The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,

Tbos. Wallace,

Geo. Trotter, jun.

Danl. Bradford,

Jas. Lisbrough,

Andrews McCalla,

Tbos. Bodley,

and others.

SEAT OF LAND,

HEREON I now live, in the county of

W. Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing 450 or 460 acres, well improved, and generally thought to be as handsome a place as any in the county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long, by 22 wide, finished in a neat, plain manner—A very fine

GRIST MILL,

with two pair of stones, one of which are

French Burrs: the mills and dam were all built

new about nine months ago, and are gene-

ally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the

state: the dam, and all under-works of the

mills are locust timbers. There are about 120

acres of open land, meadows and grass lots

included; springs and rock water that was

never known to fail. The tit

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he continues to carry on the

BLUE DYING,

on Main Crois Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's

and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye

Cotton, Linen and Wool, with

warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at

4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per

pound, which he will warrant to be

equal to any dye in the town of Lex-

ington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *381

THE partnership of Trotter and

Scott, was on the 14th ult. dis-

solved by mutual consent. All those

indebted by either bond, note, or

book account, are requested to make

immediate payment to George Trot-

ter sen. who will settle all the busi-

ness of said firm—those who will

not avail themselves of this notice,

will compel us to the disagreeable

necessity of commencing suits with-

out respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1803. *

Just Published,

And for sale at the office of the Kentucky

Gazette,

An Account

of

LOUISIANA;

Being an Abstract of Documents in the offi-

ces of the Department of State and of the

Treasury. *

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, takes this me-

thod of informing his friends

and the public in general, that he

has removed his shop, to the new

brick building, between the stores of

Mr. Alexander McNeil, and Mr.

William Caldwell, in the town of

Paris; where he continues to carry

on the

SADDLER'S BUSINESS.

in all its various branches. Those

who please to apply to him, may de-

pend on being furnished with any

article in his business, on better

terms for Cash, than any heretofore

in the state.

Robt. Marshall.

Fayette county, } Jan. 10, 1804. } 2m*

Taken up by the subscriber, living

in Fleming county, a

BROWN MARE,

about 14 1/2 hands high, no brand,

about 12 or 13 years of age; appraised

to £3 12s.

Chambers Dynes.

Paris Jan. 5, 1804. 2m

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LOUISIANA.

A letter from Dr. JOHN SIBLEY, late of Fayetteville, (now of Louisiana,) to J. GALES, printer, in Raleigh N. C.

LOUISIANA, AUG. 15, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

About 12 months ago I was called by some business to Natchez; I took shipping at Charleston, landed at N. Orleans, and proceeded on to Natchez by land, along the Mississippi. The distance is called 300 miles.

Not being able immediately to accomplish my business at Natchez, I thoroughly explored the Mississippi territory. After which finding my return to Carolina would be unavoidably protracted for some time, and hearing much of the country of Louisiana, I conceived the plan of taking a ramble thither. I therefore applied to the Spanish government, and obtained permission to travel through and explore that country where I pleased.

For that purpose, I left Natchez the 5th of March last, and have been since that time through various parts of Louisiana, but principally on the Red River. I have kept an accurate journal of my travels since I left Charleston, interspersed with notes and observations, which at this time has swelled to a considerable size.

A few days ago I received a letter from governor Claiborne, of Natchez, informing me of the cession of this country to the United States, which has made me the medium through which this important information has been communicated to the inhabitants of this part of Louisiana; nineteen twentieths of whom are French, speak none but their native language, and understand but little of the government of the United States. My room has been crowded almost every day since I received the governor Claiborne's letter; some having heard the report, and wishing to learn the truth of it; others to obtain some knowledge of the American government under which they expect soon to pass.

I have done all in my power to reconcile them to the change; and it has afforded me much satisfaction to observe the success of my efforts; though I have been astonished at the misrepresentations which have been spread among the people here, concerning the government of the United States (by some tory Americans who have found their way hither) which have excited prejudices that in some instances I have found much difficulty to remove.

I have represented to the people, that while they were under an European government, they were held as an article of traffic, were bought and sold from one European power to another, as they buy and sell their cattle, mules and horses; that the Europeans were eternally at war with one another, and let them belong to which ever of these powers they would, they must be a party in their wars, and liable to be plundered by their enemies; and that they knew by experience, how little an European colony had to expect, situated four or five thousand miles from the seat of government. Although this country has been settled nearly as long as Pennsylvania, and in many respects possessing superior advantages, how small is its progress in improvements compared to that state! which difference is entirely to be attributed to the difference of government.

Without prejudice to the government of France and Spain, I have represented to them the mildness of the American government. It interferes with no one's religion, but protects all. Its disposition to encourage commerce, agriculture, internal navigation, manufactures, arts and sciences; and that they will now be under a government that will never sell them, and that is able, and will always be willing to protect them, and whose finances are such that they will not be oppressed with taxes.

As some description of this country, which will shortly become part of the United States, cannot fail to be interesting, I will give you some extracts from my journal respecting it, which must be in a very abridged manner, or it would too far exceed the bounds of a letter, which I hope has not already become tiresome, & which has no other recommendation than the novelty of the subject, and a strict adherence to truth.

The Island of Orleans which forms a part of Louisiana, is on the east side of the Mississippi river; the south end of it forms one part of the mouth of the river Mississippi, and is a point. It is bounded on the east by Spiritu Santo Bay, the lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas; and north by the Bayou Michack, or which is sometimes called the river Iberville, which is dry when the Mississippi is low, but when that river is high its waters break through the Bayou, falling into the lake Maurepas from thence to Ponchartrain, & from thence into Spiritu Santo Bay. The length of this island is about 200 miles, and its breadth from side to side are about 100 miles. The land here, in point of fertility, is inferior to none in the world; and for about 40 miles, hence, to the beginning of the Apalula prairies, passing Bayou Robert & Bayou Bœuf (on which a few settlements are beginning) the country is equally rich, and as well timbered as any land can be. It is perfectly level, (resembling a river bed) the soil 20 feet deep, and like a bed of manure.

Higher up Red-river, the banks and branch of the Missouri, at three remarkable large springs; they formerly consisted of 2000 warriors, but near two-thirds of them were destroyed by the small pox a few years ago. They are in size gigantic, and in disposition cruel and ferocious: they are always at war with their Indian neighbors, and are inveterate enemies of all white people, particularly the Spaniards.

Something more than twenty years ago, an attempt was made, by the Spaniards, to re-settle this country; for this

government house, a runnery, theatre, and two hospitals; and contains fifteen thousand inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are French.

About 40 miles above the Balise, and 65 below Orleans, the settlements begin, and are much alike on both sides of the river. Strung all along about 40 or 50 yards from the river, behind the Seine or embankment, and (except at a point or two) within half a mile of each other and the cleared land extending back from half a mile to a mile and a half, and is generally bounded by a cypress swamp. The lands from the edge of the river bank, gradually fall till they become too low to cultivate; it never can admit of but one row of settlements.

These plantations are interchangeably planted in sugar-cane, rice, and cotton. Nothing can exceed the luxuriance of their crops. The population of the island of Orleans including the town may be estimated at 20,000 inhabitants. On the opposite side of the river is another island, in length about 170 miles, formed by the Bayou La Fausse, which like Manchack, is dry at low water; but at high water a large ship might conveniently pass it. This Bayou falls into Vermillion bay, nearly 100 miles west of Orleans. All along the banks of La Fausse for 70 or 80 miles, is as thick settled as any part of the banks of the Mississippi.

There are several other islands along the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Mississippi, on which are some settlements, particularly Barataria, at which I was made me the medium through which this important information has been communicated to the inhabitants of this part of Louisiana; nineteen twentieths of whom are French, speak none but their native language, and understand but little of the government of the United States. My room has been crowded almost every day since I received the governor Claiborne's letter; some having heard the report, and wishing to learn the truth of it: others to obtain some knowledge of the American government under which they expect soon to pass.

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Without prejudice to the government of France and Spain, I have represented to them the mildness of the American government. It interferes with no one's religion, but protects all. Its disposition to encourage commerce, agriculture, internal navigation, manufactures, arts and sciences; and that they will now be under a government that will never sell them, and that is able, and will always be willing to protect them, and whose finances are such that they will not be oppressed with taxes.

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government house, a runnery, theatre, and two hospitals; and contains fifteen thousand inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are French.

The town or port of Natchitoches, (where is a church, the residence of the commandant, priest, 10 or 12 merchants, and 30 or 40 families) was formerly a French garrison and an out-post. It is handsomely situated on a hill, which overlooks a great extent of well cultivated fields; it was much larger 60 or 70 years ago than at present, owing to many inhabitants, who before lived in the garrison, having within these thirty or forty years past settled on plantations up and down the river.

From this place the great western road takes off towards Mexico, and it will ever be an important place, being the key to an immense rich country. The population of the district of Natchitoches, is between four and five thousand. The low grounds of Red River are generally five or six miles wide, and no soil can be richer and all nearly alike, considerable part of which is overflowed annually in the month of April, but it continues up but a short time, and it always falls in time to plant corn and tobacco, and rises no more till the same time the next year.—There are fields that from the best account I can obtain, have been planted successively for 100 years in corn or tobacco, and never known to fail in producing plentiful crops, nor is the soil apparently in the least exhausted. It is particularly favorable for tobacco, which grows remarkably luxuriant, and has a very fine flavor. The soil has a saline impregnation, which imparts something of it to the tobacco.

The well and river water is somewhat brackish.

I am convinced that one hand here can make as much tobacco in a season, as 4 or 5 on the best lands in Virginia or N. Carolina. It is made without any hills being raised, and grows so thick (from the strength and warmth of the soil) that they usually cut it three times: when prepared for market, it is stemmed and made into twists of five pounds each.

From 80 to 100 bushels of corn can be made to the acre. Cotton produces equally well. The gardens on the natural soil (for they cannot be made richer by manure) are not less astonishing or extraordinary. I have particularly observed the very great height to which the artichoke grows; they are usually ten feet, and very frequently 12 and 15 feet high.

In the neighbourhood of Natchitoches

are several salt-springs, the waters of which are at least three times as strong as sea-water. Two men with 10 or 12 old pots and kettles, supply the settlement, on Red-river, with salt. The springs are almost inexhaustible, and would admit of very large quantities of salt being made from them.

There are plenty of iron and copper ore, pit coal, shell and stone lime.

The different branches of the river, the lakes, creeks, and Bayous, abound with very fine fish cockles, soft shelled turtles, and in the winter, great varieties of fowl. This country is far from being sickly. The river being very deep, does not get much heated; the houses are immediately on its banks, which are kept perfectly clean; and the water being saltish, prevents the exhalations of sickly vapours, and it is happily freed from many of those troublesome insects so common in the southern states, particularly the bed-bug. The mosquito is very rarely seen here.

The high lands which are all vacant and unsettled, are covered with a thick growth of oak, hickory, ash, gum, sassafras, dogwood, buck-eye, grapevines, &c. intermixed with some short leaved pine, and interspersed with prairies, creeks, lakes and mountains: it is not mountainous, but gently rising hills and valleys, and generally a strong clay soil.

But the appearance of both the timber land is very much injured by the frequent burning of the woods.

The country on Red-river, which I esteem most valuable, begins about 50 or 60 miles above the upper settlements, and extends 4 or 500 miles. The river there never overflows its banks; the low grounds are wide, and from the river, for 40 miles on each side, the lands are remarkable rich, interpersed with handsome prairies beautiful streams and fountains; also quarries of free-flime, lime, flint, slate, grit, and almost every kind of stone.

About 80 or 90 years ago, a number of Frenchmen settled on this part of Red-river; they built a merchant-mill, with iron stones, (which they brought from France) and cultivated wheat in the prairies with much success, and made excellent flour for several years till, by the repeated incursions of the Oza Indians, they were compelled to abandon the settlements.

The Oza are a race of Indians living in a prairie, between Red river and a branch of the Missouri, at three remarkable large springs; they formerly consisted of 2000 warriors, but near two-thirds of them were destroyed by the small pox a few years ago. They are in size gigantic, and in disposition cruel and ferocious: they are always at war with their Indian neighbors, and are inveterate enemies of all white people, particularly the Spaniards.

Something more than twenty years ago, an attempt was made, by the Spaniards, to re-settle this country; for this

government house, a runnery, theatre, and two hospitals; and contains fifteen thousand inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are French.

Oza's fell upon them, and destroyed every one of them. No attempt has since been made to settle it.

I am well acquainted with an elderly French gentleman of very large fortune, and strict veracity, who was born there, and who went there a few years ago, and brought away the Burr-mill stones which was left there by the French. From him I have had an accurate description of that country. He says there are, to his certain knowledge, three silver mines, as rich as any in Mexico, from which he has taken ore and had it proved.—

He likewise described to me a quarry of slate, that is on the bank of the river, from which slates may be taken eleven

or eight feet square, perfectly true, and half an inch thick; and the source is inexhaustible. He says the prairies in that country are full of buffaloes, wild horses, mules, antelopes, and a remarkable species of wild hog, whose navels are on their backs.

In ascending the Red-river, about 30 miles from the mouth of it, Black-river falls in on the north side: this is always a clear and navigable stream, for 5 or 600 miles. About 100 up it, it branches at the same place, in three different directions. The eastern branch, called Tchaw, is navigable for many miles, affords rich land, which is all vacant.

The middle or main branch, called Wafatta, is navigable 500 miles, on which is an old settlement, affords excellent lands, salt-springs, lead-ore, and plenty of very good mill and grind-stones.

The western branch, called Catahala, (on which are 20 or 30 families newly settled) runs through a beautiful prairie

country, in which is a large lake, called Catahala lake. On this lake are said to be a great number of salt-springs, and every remarkable account is given of the fish and fowl with which it abounds.

On the river Ozark, are many valuable tracts of land, some of which is settled. The same of White-river and Saint Francois. From the upper settlement, at Lans-la-Grace, to the upper settlements on the Missouri (a distance of upwards of 250 miles) containing

the number of 59 or 60,000, is a country equal to Kentucky, or any part of our western territory; and the lead and iron mines contained in it render it a country of vast importance. The extent of Louisiana being 1500 miles in length, and not less than 200 in width, will admit of its being divided into four states at least.

Travelling up the Mississippi some months ago, I took pains to ascertain the number of sugar plantations, and the average quantity of sugar made annually on each. I found 14 below N. Orleans, and 64 above, in all 84, and they averaged annually about 75,000 lbs. weight of sugar, besides a proportionable quantity of rum and molasses. Considerable sugar has been made in Tuckepa, but I have not been able to ascertain the quantity; but in examining that part of Louisiana that will answer for the cultivation of sugar, viz. on the Mississippi for 60 miles below New-Orleans, and 60 miles above it; with Terre Bœuf and the Bayou St. John's, the Bayou Fosh, Tuckepa, and Quelquechou, at least 1000 sugar plantations may be made equal to those now used as such, which might turn out annually 75,000 lbs. of 1000 lbs. weight, besides a proportionable quantity of rum and molasses.

The lands on Red River alone are capable of producing more tobacco than is now made in the United States, and at less than one forth of the labor; and in all Louisiana, I think more than ten times as much cotton might be made as in the United States. The extreme fertility of this country—the vast quantities of flour, beef, pork, tobacco, sugar, &c. which it would yield, with the productions of its mines independent of the vast quantities of vacant lands, under no claims, render the acquisition of it to the U. S. of importance almost exceeding calculation.

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THESE who have claims against

the estate of Andrew Holmes deceased

are required to exhibit them legally authenticated to the subscriber, in order that provision may be made as early as possible for discharging them.—And those indebted to the estate, are now called on to discharge the same, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.

J. HOLMES, Adm.

Lexington, March 5, 1804.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published in a few weeks,

THE INFERNAL CONFERENCE;

OR

DIALOGUES OF DEVILS.

By the LISTENER.

This Edition is printed for the Rev. JOSHUA MORRIS, and will contain about 400 pages, bound and lettered. The price to subscribers

One Dollar. Those who wish to possess copies

of the above work, will please to find their names to this office, as early as possible. The

numerous editions that have been printed of the Dialogues of Devils, is considered a sufficient recommendation.

TAKEN up by John Wright, Clarke county,

Bay Horse,

about fourteen hands and a half high, a star

in his forehead, some white on his near hind

foot, the hair of his tail bobbed off, some fat

fat spots, about five years old; appraised to

60 dollars; January 7, 1804.

Acilities Eubank, j. p.

Clarke county.

TAKEN up by Francis Jackson, living on the Kentucky river, JACKSON'S FERRY,

A Black Mare,

fourteen hands and a half high, six or seven

</div



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 6.

A few weeks since, a party of Indians, belonging to the Shawanee tribe, came to this place, for the purpose of placing several of their children to school. There is no circumstance, perhaps, which so much discovers the disposition of these savages to cultivate a friendly and peaceable correspondence with the whites, and to preserve that harmony with which a few years ago it was difficult to inspire them. Notwithstanding the exertions of the various missionaries who had been sent among the northwestern tribes, and the example which had been set them by the frontier inhabitants, as to the superior advantages of civilized life, these Indians were always discovered to be averse to all friendly communications until the treaty of Greenville. It is certainly the duty of the general government to encourage any disposition they may discover to embrace our social habits and manners; and of every individual in our country to treat those savages in such a manner, as to convince them of the advantages they will reap from the change of life which they appear willing to adopt.

Extract of a letter from Richmond to the editor of this paper.

"A letter from a friend, now in Philadelphia, under date of the 31 of February, says, 'Miss M'Dowell, of whose robbery and abuse, in the county of Lycoming, in that state, sometime since, there was so much talk, came to town a few days since, under the protection of one of the most respectable gentlemen of that state, with whom she resides; and that he has declared his intention of patronising her, until some further and more satisfactory investigations are made relative to the reality of her adventures. She refuses to see much company, on account of the crowds that wish to see her. When I have been in her company, she has been engaged in relating her adventures, and making enquiries of those of whom there was a probability of getting some information which interested her. She is moving in the first circles, and patronised by some of the first characters of the place.' This contradicts the account of her being a neighboring taylor, in ladies' clothing, as stated in some papers not long since. Would it not be well once more to call the attention of the public to this curious occurrence, that if she really has a parent in Kentucky, or elsewhere in the western country, he may hear of her?"

The Legislature of the state of New-York have agreed to the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States. In the Senate the vote was unanimous; in the house of assembly the yeas were 79 nays 14.

KOSCIUSKO.—On the 28th October, says a Paris paper, all the Poles in Paris attached to the doctrines of Kosciusko, assembled to celebrate, according to their annual custom, the anniversary of their General's birth day. Several senators, counsellors of state, members of the institute, the ambassador from the United States, with several Americans, and a number of literary characters, composed the guests.

MR. BRADFORD.—I have heard that the Kentucky Bard has promised to publish Reports of cases decided in the Federal Court, with annotations, upon the plan of that of Nichols and Wells, with which he some time since favoured the publick. The accuracy of that work, and the masterly speech which the Reporter delivered in that case—the elegance of its style, and purity of its diction, has conspired to raise my expectations; and I must beg you to enquire of the Author, with whom I have no acquaintance, when it will appear.

A READER,

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed the bill entitled, "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof."

The Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckinridge, Brown, Cooke, Condit, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Maclay, Nicholas, Porter, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Sutherland, Venable and Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Cleot, Plumer and Stone—5.

Senators to Congress—On Saturday, the 4th inst. the Legislature of this state made choice of John Armstrong esq. of Ulster, and gen. John Smith, of Suffolk, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, in the room of Theodorus Bailey and Dewit Clinton, resigned.

[N. York pap.]

NATCHEZ, January 30.

By letters from New-Orleans of the 22d instant, we learn, that the French troops from St. Domingo, mentioned in our paper of Tuesday last, had passed the fort at Plaquemine before orders had reached that place to stop them—and that a vessel had been dispatched down the river for that purpose. No particular apprehensions appeared to have been entertained from these troops, but it was probably thought better, upon principles of general policy, to prevent an increase of the number of foreign soldiery to the province.

Gen. Wilkinson, it is laid, had received orders to repair to the Federal City, and is expected to leave New-Orleans in the ensuing month.

CARLISLE, February 22.

Extract of a letter to the editors of a Baltimore paper, dated at Washington.

"A warm debate, I am told, took place in the Senate yesterday, on the subject of admitting free negroes—people of colour in the Louisiana country, to serve as jurors, &c. It was urged by some of the members, that, agreeably to the convention with France, to admit the subjects of that country as citizens of the United States, without any discrimination as to colour; that they had a right to expect it; and he would disgrace them without a direct violation of the convention. It

was, however, warmly and spiritedly opposed by some of the southern members, particularly gen. Jackson, who insisted

on it, that if they were admitted to equal privileges with the whites, that might not be long before that country would experience all the horrors of a civil war, which, in fact, would be a war of extirpation. I was not present, and therefore can give but a very imperfect account of the ideas advanced pro and con.

"It is reported that capt. Truxton is likely to be reinstated in his former rank in the service."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Nicholson made a report on the petition of—Marsteller, &c. praying for divorces—The report states, that the committee have not thought it necessary to enquire into the merits of the individual cases, under the conviction that a general power to grant divorces should be vested in some tribunal. For this purpose the report concludes with a resolution to invest the circuit court with power to allow divorces.

Resolution agreed to—Ayes 75— and referred to a select committee to bring in bill.

Saturday, February 18.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution intrusting the committee of commerce and manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to employ persons to explore such parts of the province of Louisiana, as he may think proper, and to report their opinion thereupon to the

General's birth day. Several senators, counsellors of state, members of the institute, the ambassador from the United States, with several Americans, and a number of literary characters, composed the guests.

MR. BRADFORD.—I have heard that the Kentucky Bard has promised to publish Reports of cases decided in the Federal Court, with annotations, upon the plan of that of Nichols and Wells, with which he some time since favoured the publick. The accuracy of that work, and the masterly speech which the Reporter delivered in that case—the elegance of its style, and purity of its diction, has conspired to raise my expectations; and I must beg you to enquire of the Author, with whom I have no acquaintance, when it will appear.

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Captain Sharp, who arrived at this port yesterday from Naples, informs, that 30,000 French troops were in the northern part of the kingdom, at the time of his departure; and that the British men of war at Gibraltar, were in readiness to carry off the English merchants and their property, in case this army should advance farther into the interior.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in the Mississippi territory to his friend in this town, dated January 8, 1804.

"There has been two of Sam. Mason's party (which infested the road between this and Kentucky) in jail at Greenville for trial. They were condemned last term, and executed this day. One of them was a James May—the other calls himself John Sutton; but was proved to be the villain who was known by the name of little or red head Harp, and who committed so many acts of cruelty in Kentucky.

Arrived here yesterday, the brig Sea-Flower, Glover, in 62 days from Amsterdam. By this arrival we have received Dutch papers to the 9th Dec., which, although several days later than our previous accounts from Europe, contain no intelligence of any particular importance. The invasion of England was still talked of and anxiously expected, but every thing which related to the manner in which it was to be conducted, was merely conjectural. Capt. Glover informs, that on the 9th Dec., all the lighters and other crafts, in the harbor of Amsterdam, were pressed by order of government, for the purpose of transporting troops to the Texel, where they were to be embarked on board of a large fleet of transports, prepared for that purpose, and which dropped down in co. with capt. G. to the number of about 20 ships of considerable burthen, besides a great number of other vessels.

Capt. G. further informs, that an immediate embarkation of the troops was expected, and from every appearance he judged that some important step was about to be disclosed. *Boston Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

Letters from Albany, announce officially that Governor Clinton, declines a re-election. The candidates talked of are chancellor Lansing, the late chancellor Livingston, judge Lewis, judge Livingston, and col. Barr.

The lieut. governor Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, also declines.

NOTICE.

Kentucky Insurance Company.

The annual general meeting of the Share-Holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, in Lexington, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of a President, four Directors, and five Auditors, pursuant to law, and the ordinances of the corporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. MACBEAN, Ck.

Lexington, 18th Feb. 1804.

NOTICE. The trustees of Lexington will meet at Capt. John Polk's, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the appeals of all those who think their property affected too high.

ALEX. PARKER, C. T. L.

Lexington, Feb. 27, 1804.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

THE Representatives of the several subordinate Lodges, and all the Members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be

punctual in their attendance at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on the third Tuesday in March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. being the Grand half yearly communication.

By order of the Most Wthlful G. M.

DAN. BRADFORD, G. Secy.

Lexington, February 25, 1804.

Just Published.

And for sale at Charles's Book Store, Lexington,

A SERMON.

Delivered at Pigah,

By the Rev. James Blythe,

Occasioned by the death of the Rev. John

Brown, late Pastor of Providence congrega-

tion, Vira.

Feb. 28, 1804.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend by myself or agent, on the thirtieth day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Thomas Hickland, in Bourbon county, and from thence proceed to a sugar tree and buckeye, at the fork of a branch, to take depositions, to establish and perpetuate the calls in the following entry—*"June 16th, 1782, Theodorus Spar*

lives 255 acres upon a treasury warrant, to

include the fork of a small branch of Licking,

emptying in Stoner's fork, about 1 mile above

the salt spring trace, at which fork is a sugar

tree and buckeye both marked T. S." and to

do such other acts as I may deem necessary

and according to law—and in case the busi-

ness is not completed on the first day, we

shall adjourn from day to day until the busi-

ness is completed.

John Spar.

24th Feb. 1804.

John Spar.

The Noted Horse,

Bacchus,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in Bourbon county, within one mile of Paris, and will cover mares on the following terms, to wit. Six Dollars Cash for the season, payable on the 15th day of December next; or it may be discharged by paying of Five Dollars when the mare is covered, or Five and a half at any time within the season; which will commence the 10th of March and end the 15th of July; or the season may be discharged by paying of Eight Dollars in park, if paid

between the 10th and 15th of October next on foot; the hogs must be large and in good order; or Eight Dollars in beef cattle, whiskey, salt, iron, country made linen, or linsey,

payable on the 15th of December next, at the current selling price. Three Dollars Cash, paid when the mare is covered, for a single leap.

Twelve Dollars Cash, or Sixteen Dollars in the above Trade, to insure a mare with foal. All of the trade is to be delivered at my house, and a promissory note will be required for the same.

Any gentleman putting four mares shall have a deduction of one fourth—I have excellent pasture gratis for mares that may come from a distance, and if required, will be grain fed for 35. per week—All possible care and attention will be paid, but will not be answerable for accidents.

BACCHUS was got by the noted old Celar, his dam was got by col. Paul Carrington's Bacchus, a noted running horse, his Bacchus was got by the old Apollo, and came out of Hundly's double Janus mare, called Hundly's race mare, and came out of a thoroughbred mare, and now in the possession of Benj. Bedford, who raised Bacchus, and is so well known, that I think it needless to say any more about her.

Bacchus has proved himself to be an extraordinary fine foal getter, to which the annexed certificates from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, will abundantly testify.

NATHANIEL PARRISH.

I HEREBY certify, that I have had an opportunity of examining a number of the colts got by the stud horse Bacchus, the property of Benj. Bedford of Bourbon county, and have no doubt in saying, they are in my judgment, the best I have seen in the state. Given under my hand, the 16th day of Jan. 1804.

John Allen.

I HEREBY certify, that I have had an opportunity of examining a number of the colts got by Capt. Bedford's horse Bacchus, that in my opinion were fine and large, and I do not hesitate in saying I think him a good and sure foal getter.

Thos. Arnold.

Jan. 16th 1804.

WE do certify, that we think the horse Bacchus, a most excellent foal getter, as we have seen a number of colts which excelled in figure and action

in the general, any horse we have been as long acquainted with.

John Allen.

WE do certify, that Mr. Benjamin Bedford's horse Bacchus, has stood in the county of Bourbon, a number of years and that his colts are universally reputed to be large and fine.

Z. Eastin,

John Field,

David Clarkson,

John Wallace.

Paris, 16th January, 1804.

I do certify, that I have particularly viewed a large number of the colts of Bacchus, and am clear in saying his colts (generally speaking) are better as to size and figure than the colts of any horse I have known in the state.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of Jan.

"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

AMERICAN ECLOGUES—No. III.

THE Dying INDIAN.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN—ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

WHERE fair Yamaca charms the gazer's sight,
And shadowy thickets intercept the light:
What time the moon, dun night's resplendent queen,
To glitter thro' the blacken'd clouds is seen;
The brave Kitonthal to a lake was bound,
Whilst hosts of hostile Warriors stood around;
—But the true Indian soul rooms unconfined,
When indignation glows within the mind;
Sooner shall rapid rivers cease to roll,
Than he to vent the fury of his soul;
Sooner shall stars forsake the lofty skies,
Than tears unmanly trickle down his eyes:
Fiercely now frown'd, and with a wr'ring look,
The chieftains of Yamaca thus bespake:

"What tho' around me savage foes appear,
What tho' their eyes like fiery meteors
glares?" Spain
"What tho' my limbs are numb'd by torturing
Kitonthal suffer, but will ne'er complain!

"For battle soon your nation shall prepare,
Thro' all your towns shall spread the flames
of war.

"With horror view the sands of chamb's plain
There reckon up the number of your slain,
In vain, alas! for gallant friends ye weep,
Oblivion seals their eyes in endless sleep;

"No pang, no troubles can the dead molest,

"No din of battles breaks their peaceful rest!

"Ere long, your country's desolated lands,

"Shall mark the fury of conflicting hands;

"My valiant countrymen shall deal the blow,
And lay Yamaca's tow'ring bulwarks low,
Ev'n now upon her walls, let daemons' brood,

"Their sable plumage all distain'd with blood,

"Light shades of heroes wander to and fro,

"Desir'd with visionary marks of woe,

"With wounds disfiguring to behold, and bare,

"They fain would fad Yamaca's fall declare;

"Ah! now my rolling eyes begin to swim,

"And every object to the sight grow dim!

"The glimm'ring landscape gently fades away,

"Whilst the pale moon emits a feeble ray!

"Soon shall I quit this transitory life,

"Soon leave my children and my faithful wife;

"Yet still, I firmly scorn all sense of pain,

"Kitonthal suffer, but will ne'er complain!

"Shall I, the scion of my deeds disgrace,

"Stain the honor of our noble race,

"And to my sons had example shew,

"Or bid them to despise oppressive woe?

"Approach tormentors, cruel as the storm!

"Let ghastly looks each countenance deform;

"Come on, vile cowards, with your horrid train,

"Come rack these sinews with severest pain;

"But not a tear shall from these eye-lids steal,

"Dastards alone disgraceful fears reveal;

"Affliction alone can affect the brave,

"They seek a better fate beyond the grave!

"Around me now the scorching flames arise,

"And clouds of eddying smoke ascend the skies!

"still, still, I firmly scorn all sense of pain,

"Kitonthal suffer, but will ne'er complain!

"Heavens! when this melancholy is o'er,

"Triumphantly I'll seek some distant shore;

"Some unknown isle where flowers ever bloom,

"And groves of Cassi west their sweet perfume;

"There I'll reside till time itself must fade,

"A conq'ring hero, and a deathless shade!"

While thus he spoke a distant sound is heard,

And on the heath a warlike hand appear'd;

Hark! how Paimara's troops with savage pride!

Yield a shrill shout and pour from ev'ry side;

Thro' flying ranks their chief belov'd they seek,

And a dread vengeance on his murd'rs wreak.

Some now, alas! for mercy plead in vain,

The thund'ring hatchet flings them on the plain!

Confusion reigns, and tumults found afar;

Whilst shrieks and yells are mingled with the war.

Soon as these clangors thro' the wood resound,

The faint Kitonthal once more looks around;

A sense of pleasure glides thro' ev'ry vein,

Joyful to see his late tormentors slain.

No painful thoughts his dying hour molest,

But with a smile he sinks to endless rest.

T. R. S.

"Trifles, light as air."

THE late Dr. Franklin used to observe, that of all the amusements which the ingenuity of man had ever devised for the purpose of recreation, none required the exercise of more patient attention than *angling*; a remark which he frequently illustrated by the following story:—"About six o'clock on a fine morning in the summer," said the doctor, "I set out from Philadelphia, on a visit to a friend, at the distance of fifteen miles, and passing a brook where a gentleman was angling, I inquired if he caught any thing?" "No, sir," said he, "I have not been here long—only two hours." "I wished him good morning, and pursued my journey. On my return in the evening, I found him fixed to the identical spot where I left him, and again inquired if he had any sport?" "Very good, sir."—"Caught a great many fish?" "None at all."—"Had a great many bites, though, I suppose?" "Not one, but I had a most glorious nibble!"

A letter from Washington, dated 7th Feb., says, Jerome Bonaparte and lady are again at this city: they arrived four days since. The doors of Tanniciff's hotel, at which they put up, are generally besieged with carriages. They make their morning visits before the persons visited are out of bed, and receive visitors in the same way. This forms an additional inducement for many of our gentlemen who are much gratified by an opportunity of paying their respects to

the lovely bride before she has left her couch. Her charms, I am told, appear in this situation to particular advantage. But that *Monsieur* should be in bed also, to receive his visitors, appears a circumstance as ludicrous as it is uncommon.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
Walking Dress.—A short round dress of white muslin with a ruffe dress of dark green velvet. A ruffe hat to correspond with the dress.

Full Dress.—A dress and petticoat of white crêpe; the bottom of the dress doped very high before, and bound all round with ribbon; a full trimming of white lace sewed to the edge of the ribbon. The bottom trimmed with broad lace drawn to form a tucker; the sleeves very short, trimmed with lace. The hair dressed in the most fashionable manner.

Head Dresses.—A straw hat turned up in front, lined with colored velvet and tied under the chin with a ribbon of the same color. A morning cap of fine sprigged muslin, with a puffing of lace all round the front; white strings. A cap of white muslin with a full border of white lace, ornamented with a wreath of flowers. A cap of muslin and lace, with a bunch of roses in front. A Mameli turban of scarlet and white velvet. A hat of black velvet turned up all round and trimmed with bows of ribbon. A close bonnet of black velvet and pink silk, a bow of black ribbon on the top.

General Remarks.—The dresses very short waisted and very low in the back, and in almost every part of them there is lace. In full dress, crêpe is much worn. Ostrich feathers of all colors are universal. Pelices and spencers of velvet and cloth much worn.—The most favorite colors dark green, sky blue, and black. The military fronts are generally adopted. For undress, silver, bear muffs and tippets are worn; for dress swansdown.

FOR SALE, A MERCHANT MILL, SAW MILL, and DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.
Madison county } } tf

Oct. 1st, 1803. } }

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit court, October term, 1803.

James Harrow, Joseph Yardley, Nelson Hackett and Martha his wife late Martha Yardley, Sally Yardley, Robert Porter and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Yardley, and Nancy Yardley and William Yardley, infants under the age of 21 years, by Nelson Hackett, their next friend, which Martha, Sally, Elizabeth, Nancy and William, are children, and heirs at law of William Yardley deceased, and Wiles Cook and Arthur Connally,

against

William Hayes & Weather Smith, Defendants.

In Chancery.

WILLIAM HAYES, one of the defendants in this cause, not having entered his appearance herein as agreed to by law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state—it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of their next April term, and answer the complainants' bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the publick news papers in the state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of this county, and one at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Mount Sterling, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A copy.) Teste

M. Harison, C. M. C. C.

WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
HAS on hand a large assortment
of BOOTS & SHOES, which
he intends selling at reduced prices.

Brown top Boots, 8

Black top do. 7

Three quarter do. 5 1/2, if

foxed, 6

Half do. 5, if foxed 5

Mens' lined & bound Shoes, 2

Mens' kip-skin do. 1

Mens' coarse do. 1

Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1

Small Shoes according.

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the year.

N. B. Any gentleman that wishes to purchase a quantity of any of the above work, the prices will still be reduced.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.

John Herndon.

Feb. 19th, 1804. 13s3t

32 REMOVAL.

MACCOON & TILFORD

Have removed their

STOR

To the House formerly occupied by
Messrs. SAM'L and GEO. WOTTER.

July 26th, 1803.

CASH,

Will be given for

TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington.

A Valuable WORK HORSE,

For Sale for Whiskey.

THE Subscriber will purchase Good

INSPECTED CROP

25 Tobacco,

of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river, at or below Limestone, for which he will give

CASH, and MERCHANTIZE at cash

price. Any person who has a considera-

ble quantity of Tobacco for sale, may

be accommodated with bills of exchange

for such part of the amount as will be

agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT

WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in

the vicinity of Lexington, and have re-

ceived the most unequivocal approbation

from more than two hundred Practical

Distillers, whose certificates could be

easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can

construct a distillery on this plan, in

three or four days, and the cost of stills

which will contain 500 gallons, will not

exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of bigg proof and free from

all disagreeable taste) is produced by one

operation, which saves the expence and

trouble of distilling.

The stills work more than three times

as fast as the common stills and require a

very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of pur-

chasing the Patent Right for states, coun-

ties or single distilleries, will please to ap-

ply to the Patentees in Lexington, Ken-

tucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50

dollars.

25 BEES-WAX,